SCHEDULE D Income - Gifts



AMENDMENT

► NAME OF SOURCE	► NAME OF SOURCE
ADDRESS (Business Address Acceptable)	ADDRESS (Business Address Acceptable)
BUSINESS ACTIVITY, IF ANY, OF SOURCE	BUSINESS ACTIVITY, IF ANY, OF SOURCE
DATE (mm/dd/yy) VALUE DESCRIPTION OF GIFT(S)	DATE (mm/dd/yy) VALUE DESCRIPTION OF GIFT(S)
► NAME OF SOURCE	► NAME OF SOURCE
ADDRESS (Business Address Acceptable)	ADDRESS (Business Address Acceptable)
BUSINESS ACTIVITY, IF ANY, OF SOURCE	BUSINESS ACTIVITY, IF ANY, OF SOURCE
DATE (mm/dd/yy) VALUE DESCRIPTION OF GIFT(S)	DATE (mm/dd/yy) VALUE DESCRIPTION OF GIFT(S)
\$	
\$	
\$	
▶ NAME OF SOURCE	Filer's Verification
ADDRESS (Business Address Acceptable)	Print Name Office, Agency
BUSINESS ACTIVITY, IF ANY, OF SOURCE	or Court
DATE (mm/dd/yy) VALUE DESCRIPTION OF GIFT(S)	Annual Candidate
/ \$	I have used all reasonable diligence in preparing this statement. I have reviewed this statement and to the best of my knowledge the information contained herein and in any attached schedules is true and complete.
\$	I certify under penalty of perjury under the laws of the State of California that the foregoing is true and correct.
	Date Signed
	Filer's Signature

Comments: _

Instructions – Schedule D Income – Gifts

Beginning January 1, 2012, certain gifts you receive may not be reportable. In other cases, gift rules changed and are stricter. See the FPPC Gift Fact Sheets for more information.

A gift is anything of value for which you have not provided equal or greater consideration to the donor. A gift is reportable if its fair market value is \$50 or more. In addition, multiple gifts totaling \$50 or more received during the reporting period from a single source must be reported. Gifts are reportable regardless of where the donor is located. Additional restrictions may apply to lobbyists.

It is the acceptance of a gift, not the ultimate use to which it is put, that imposes your reporting obligation. Except as noted below, you must report a gift even if you never used it or if you gave it away to another person.

If the exact amount of a gift is unknown, you must make a good faith estimate of the item's fair market value. Listing the value of a gift as "over \$50" or "value unknown" is not adequate disclosure. In addition, if you received a gift through an intermediary, you must disclose the name, address, and business activity of both the donor and the intermediary.

Commonly reportable gifts include:

- Tickets/passes to sporting or entertainment events
- Tickets/passes to amusement parks
- Parking passes
- Food, beverages, and accommodations, including those provided in direct connection with your attendance at a convention, conference, meeting, social event, meal, or like gathering
- Rebates/discounts not made in the regular course of business to members of the public without regard to official status
- Wedding gifts (See Reference Pamphlet, page 16)
- An honorarium received prior to assuming office (You may report an honorarium as income on Schedule C, rather than as a gift on Schedule D, if you provided services of equal or greater value than the payment received. See Reference Pamphlet, page 10, regarding your ability to receive future honoraria.)
- Transportation and lodging (See Schedule E.)
- Forgiveness of a loan received by you

Reminders

- Gifts from a single source are subject to a \$420 limit.
 See Reference Pamphlet, page 10.
- Code filers you only need to report gifts from reportable sources.

You are not required to disclose:

- Gifts that were not used and that, within 30 days after receipt, were returned to the donor or delivered to a charitable organization without being claimed by you as a charitable contribution for tax purposes
- Gifts from your spouse or registered domestic partner, child, parent, grandparent, grandchild, brother, sister, aunt, uncle, niece, nephew, or first cousin (Included in this exception are gifts from your spouse's or domestic partner's children, parents, brothers, sisters, and the spouse or registered domestic partner of the individuals listed above. The exception does not apply if the donor was acting as an agent or intermediary for a reportable source who was the true donor.)
- Gifts of similar value exchanged between you and an individual, other than a lobbyist, on holidays, birthdays, or similar occasions
- Gifts of informational material provided to assist you in the performance of your official duties (e.g., books, pamphlets, reports, calendars, periodicals, or educational seminars)
- A monetary bequest or inheritance (However, inherited investments or real property may be reportable on other schedules.)
- Personalized plaques or trophies with an individual value of less than \$250
- Campaign contributions
- Gifts given to members of your immediate family unless you enjoy direct benefit of the gift, use the gift, or exercise discretion or control over the use or disposition of the gift (See Commission Regulation 18943.)
- The cost of food, beverages, and necessary accommodations provided directly in connection with an event at which you gave a speech, participated in a panel or seminar, or provided a similar service but only if the cost is paid for by a federal, state, or local government agency. This exception does not apply to a state or local elected officer, as defined in Section 82020, or an official specified in Section 87200.

To Complete Schedule D:

- Disclose the full name (not an acronym), address, and, if a business entity, the business activity of the source.
- Provide the date (month, day, and year) of receipt, and disclose the fair market value and description of the gift.